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09/928,128	08/10/2001	Mark A. Carlson	P6202	6459
45774	7590	03/13/2006	EXAMINER	
KUDIRKA & JOBSE, LLP ONE STATE STREET, SUITE 800 BOSTON, MA 02109			REILLY, SEAN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2153

DATE MAILED: 03/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



### **DETAILED ACTION**

This Office action is in response to Applicant's amendment and request for reconsideration filed on December 12, 2005. Claims 1-60 are presented for further examination.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on December 12, 2005 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 2, 5-10, 18-22, 25-30, 38-42, 45-50, and 58-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0178380, hereinafter "Wolf") and Chang et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,604,136; hereinafter Chang).

In considering claim 1, Wolf discloses a method for managing multiple resources in a system, comprising;

receiving a user request to generate a configuration policy (§89-¶96, "the policy engine 60 determines which policies to use to generate the configuration, based upon the target level selected by the user");

In response to the user request, locating the multiple resources in the system (§91, Fig. 8, “configurations are to be generated only for those configuration elements, e.g., devices, cards, interfaces, lines or POPs, specified by the instance rule”), wherein for each resource at least one element (“attribute”) is provide that can place that resource in a predetermined configuration (§24, loading a policy into a device and §115-§124, “configlet properties represent the supported attributes that you can specify for a protocol or service in a configuration”);

receiving user selection of a set of the multiple resources (§91, Fig. 8, “configurations are to be generated only for those configuration elements, e.g., devices, cards, interfaces, lines or POPs, specified by the instance rule”);

for each resource in the selected set, querying all elements to locate elements for that resource and display resource configuration produced by the located elements (§97 or §147)

receiving user selection of a resource configuration corresponding to one element for each selected resource in the set (§115-§117, Fig. 13); and

from the user selection of resource configuration, creating a configuration policy that calls an element for each resource in the selected set in order to place that resource in a predetermined configuration (uploading the policy, same cited sections as above).

Wolf disclosed the invention substantially as claimed however, Wolf failed to specifically recite *calling selected methods in an API* of a resource to place that resource in a predetermined configuration. Wolf’s system takes a generic network policy supplied by for instance by a system administrator, identifies the various configurations changes required for each specific network device in the network, and applies the necessary configuration changes to the respective

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devices in order to implement the supplied network policy. Further Wolf's system was specifically designed to support multiple vendors, devices, and versions (§ 33) such that large and complex networks that use varying network devices could be configured to implement a network wide policy. Wolf is silent as to how the specific devices are actually configured since the goal of Wolf's system is to support varying vendor products and utilize each vendor specific method for propagating configuration information (see inter alia ¶s 113, 142, and 143), such as the use of API method calls. It was widely known at the time of the invention to configure network devices utilizing API method calls, as evidenced by Chang. In an analogous art Chang disclosed a network management system where network processors (resources) are placed into a predetermined configuration (configured) using API method calls (see inter alia Col 3, lines 1-32). Chang further disclosed that the use of API method calls allows resources to be managed efficiently (Chang Col 2, lines 65-67). Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the API method call functionality, as disclosed by Chang, within the system of Wolf, since Wolf specifically envisioned supporting all network vendor methods for propagating network configuration information and additionally since API method calls are an efficient way to manage network resources (Chang Col 2, lines 65-67).

In considering claim 2, Wolf further discloses displaying a first user interface enabling the user to select the set of the multiple resources to include in the configuration policy (Fig. 8);

and displaying a second user interface enabling the user to select the one element for each resource in the set (Fig. 13).

In considering claim 5, Wolf further discloses that each of multiple elements provided for one resource define a different configuration of the resource (Fig. 13, window 212, “accesscontrol,” “commonipsettings,” “connectivity,”).

In considering claim 6, Wolf further discloses that determining the at least one element for each resource comprises: using interfaces in a lookup service proxy object to query element proxy objects to determine a name for each of the element proxy objects (§ 115, Fig. 8, Fig. 13, wherein a user uses the interface in fig. 8, and clicks on the “List policies” button to access a lookup service that finds and displays the names of the properties listed in window 212).

In considering claim 7, Wolf further discloses displaying at least one selectable list of the names of each of the element proxy objects for each resource, wherein the user selects one element for each resource from the selectable lists (Fig. 13, list 212).

In considering claim 8, Wolf discloses a method for configuring multiple resources in the system, comprising:

receiving user selection of one of multiple configuration policies, wherein each configuration policy defines resources to configure and one element for each resource to configure, wherein each element specifies configuration parameters to use to configure the resource; receiving user selection of an

instance of one resource to configure, wherein the user selected resource instance is capable of being configured by the configuration policy; determining additional resource instances that are configured by the selected configuration policy; and calling the elements defined for the selected configuration policy to configure the user selected resource instance and the determined additional resource instances according to the element configuration parameters (§ 89-96; § 115-124; Fig. 8, Fig. 13, as described above).

In considering claim 9, Wolf further discloses displaying a first interface listing the multiple configuration policies, wherein the user selects one configuration policy from the list (Fig. 8); and displaying at a second interface enabling the user to select the instance of the resource to configure (Fig. 13).

In considering claim 10, Wolf further discloses querying information indicating the resource instances available for the configuration, wherein the information indicates the connectedness of the resource instances, wherein the determined additional resource instances are connected (Fig. 13, “connectivity”).

In considering claim 18, Wolf further discloses that each of multiple elements provided for one resource define a different configuration of the resource (Fig. 13, window 212, “accesscontrol,” “commonipsettings,” “connectivity,”).

In considering claim 19, Wolf further discloses querying configuration policy proxy objects in a lookup service to determine configuration policies; displaying a user interface listing the determined configuration policies, wherein the user selects one of the configuration policies from the list (Fig. 8);

downloading the configuration policy proxy object for the selected configuration policy from the lookup service; and using an interface in the downloaded configuration policy proxy object to call the elements for each resource to configure the user selected and additional resource instances according to the element configuration (Fig. 13).

In considering claim 20, Wolf further discloses that determining the additional instances of the resource further comprises: querying attributes associated with a proxy object in a lookup service for the user selected configuration policy to determine resource instances capable of being configured by the selected configuration policy (Fig. 8, wherein the querying occurs in order to display the devices shown and selected in the figure).

Claims 21, 22, 25-30, and 38-40 are parallel system claims to claims 1, 2, 5-10, and 18-20, and are thus rejected for the same reasons.

Claims 41, 42, 45-50, and 58-60 are parallel article of manufacture claims to claims 1, 2, 5-10, and 18-20, and are thus rejected for the same reasons.



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2. Claims 3, 4, 11-17, 23, 24, 31-37, 43, 44, and 51-57 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf and Chang, in view of DeKoning (U.S. Patent No. 6,671,776).

In considering claims 3, 4, and 11-17 and their parallel system and article of manufacture claims (23, 24, 31-37 and 43, 44, 51-57), these claims all describe specific devices and system configurations that are configured by the configuration policies (for instance, a host adaptor, a switch, and storage devices). Although Wolf does not disclose all of these specific network devices and elements, there is no reason why Wolf's system cannot be expanded to include any or all desired network devices and elements. Wolf contemplates this in ¶33, which states, "[t]he present invention is built on a highly scalable architecture that can accommodate the continued explosive growth of the Internet. It scales to support networks with thousands of devices, automated operations and large number of users. It automates routine operations and supports multiple vendors, devices and image versions."

Thus, it would have been obvious to include any known network devices or elements in the configuration system taught by Wolf, so that all sorts of devices, vendors, and ISPs can benefit from Wolf's automated configuration system in the expanding Internet. As described below, and as further evidenced by DeKoning, all of the elements claimed in claims 3, 4, and 11-17 are known elements in the Internet, and are commonly configured by network management systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to include those known elements in the Wolf system.

In considering claims 3 and 4, Wolf discloses that the resources include a switch ("switch") and a host adaptor ("interfaces," "web hosting servers") and configuring/allocating paths between the devices (Fig. 13, "connectivity"). DeKoning further discloses a network

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configuration system that allows a manager to set configurations related to storage devices on a storage area network, including host adaptors, storage devices, volume managers, and configuring logical volume and allocated storage space (see Figs. 1, 8; col. 8, line 30 – col. 9, line 14).

Claims 13-14 describe the same devices and configurations as claim 3.

In considering claim 15, claim 15 additionally describes querying information regarding devices that can be configured according to topology of the host adaptor and storage device instances. DeKoning further discloses monitoring and configuring the system according to its topology (col. 8, lines 40-60, “the administrator selects the topology submenu then a screen is displayed from which the administrator can configure the topology of the network”).

Claims 16-17 describe the same devices and configurations as claim 3.

Thus, claims 3, 4, 11-17, 23, 24, 31-37, 43, 44, and 51-57 are rejected as being obvious over the combined teachings of Wolf and DeKoning.

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. In response to Applicant's request for reconsideration filed on 6/24/05, the following factual arguments are noted:

- a. The combination of Wolf and Chang is invalid.

In considering (a), Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's argument. Applicant asserts that the use of API method calls in Wolf's system “would be a substantially different method of operation.” Examiner disagrees with this analysis. Wolf did not

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specifically recite *calling selected methods in an API* of a resource to place that resource in a predetermined configuration. Nonetheless Wolf's system was specifically designed to support multiple vendors, devices, and versions (§ 33). Wolf is silent as to how the specific devices are actually configured since the goal of Wolf's system is to support varying vendor products and utilize the vendor specific method for propagating configuration information (see inter alia §§ 113, 142, and 143). Thus, it is certainly not a substantially different method of operation to incorporate varying vendor specific device configuration methods and in fact was the actual intention of Wolf's system.

Applicant also asserts that there is no motivation to combine the Wolf and Chang and references. Examiner respectfully disagrees. As discussed above Wolf specifically envisioned the use of varying vendor specific technologies for configuring devices. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate any such technologies that were known at the time Applicant's invention. Additionally Chang provides further motivation for the use of APIs, stating that APIs are an efficient way to manage network resources (Chang Col 2, lines 65-67).

### ***Conclusion***

2. The prior art made of record, in PTO-892 form, and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE NON-FINAL.**

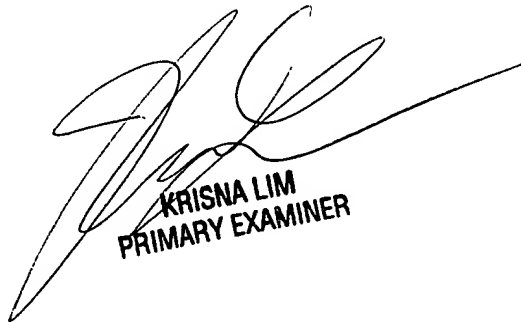
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean Reilly whose telephone number is 571-272-4228. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glen Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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February 27, 2006

  
KRISNA LIM  
PRIMARY EXAMINER